

LIEBERMAN for co-sponsoring my resolution designating this Saturday, the centennial of a great American legend's birthday, "Louis Armstrong Day."

Thanks to the wonders of technology, we can all continue to appreciate the genius of Louis Armstrong's music. It is music that uplifts the spirit, and that has inspired countless musicians and fans for nearly a century. There are millions of people around the world who love Louis Armstrong's music. And, thanks to the wonders of technology, there are millions more who have never heard his music who someday will, and their lives will be uplifted. From the perspective of this Louis Armstrong fan, they've all got something to look forward to.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COUNTERDRUG SUPPORT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I rise to express my deep concern about the apparent lack of emphasis by the Department of Defense on the counterdrug mission. This has been a year of continual discussion of increased DoD funding for various military missions. However, all the indications I am hearing point to a decreased DoD interest in this mission, as well as decreased funding levels. I believe this would be a poor policy decision, and a poor indication of the nation's priorities.

In May 2001 testimony, before the Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control, on which I served as Chairman, the heads of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Customs Service, and the U.S. Coast Guard all testified that DoD reductions would be detrimental to their agencies' counterdrug efforts. The Office of National Drug Control Policy summarized that (quote) DoD's command and control system provides the communications connectivity and information system backbone . . . while the military services detection and monitoring assets provide a much need intelligence cueing capability (end quote).

The Commandant of the Coast Guard testified at length about DoD counterdrug support, stating (quote) [w]e would go downhill very quickly (end quote) without DoD contributions. The Commandant also stated that 43 percent of Coast Guard seizures last year were from U.S. Navy vessels, using onboard Coast Guard law enforcement detachments. The Coast Guard concluded that (quote) [s]hould there be any radical reduction of the assets provided through the Department of Defense . . . it would peril the potential for all the other agencies to make their contributions as productive . . . mainly because of the synergy that is generated by the enormous capability that the 800-pound gorilla brings to the table . . . They are very, very good at what they do. They are the best in the world . . . and when they share those capabilities . . . in

terms of intelligence fusion and command and control, we do much better than we would ever otherwise have a chance to do (end quote). I understand that an internal review of DoD's drug role contemplated severe reductions as a working assumption. After years of decline in DoD's role in this area, I believe this sends the wrong signal and flies in the face of DoD's statutory authority.

I have consistently supported an integrated national counterdrug strategy. If we reduce the DoD role, we risk lessening the effectiveness of other agencies as well. We need to make these decisions carefully, and with full Congressional involvement. I urge the Department of Defense to keep in mind DoD's important role in, and necessary contribution to, a serious national drug control strategy.

#### AMERICAN INDIAN ENERGY AND NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY

Mr. CAMPBELL. Madam President, as Congress begins the August recess and Americans get in their cars, vans and trucks to take their deserved vacations, we should keep in mind that the U.S. dependency on foreign sources of energy is at an all-time high of more than 60 percent.

Both the House and Senate are considering various parts of what will become our national energy plan, but to date little attention has been paid to energy development and conservation on American Indian reservations.

Indian lands comprise about 5 percent of the total landmass of our Nation and if consolidated, would be about the size of the State of Minnesota. In the last century, Indians were relegated to small remnants of their aboriginal lands, in areas most considered ill suited to agriculture or any other form of activity.

On and under these Indian-owned lands are huge reserves of oil, natural gas, coal bed methane, uranium, and alternative sources of energy such as wind and hydropower. There are many tribes that want to develop these energy resources and are looking to Congress for assistance to do just that.

We are not just talking about drilling in the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge, ANWR. Indian resources span from the coal fields of Montana to the natural gas patch in Colorado and beyond.

The tribes are not only interested in research and development, and financial and tax incentives, though they are needed, but are looking for changes and reforms to existing regulations that have kept energy and other projects from Indian lands.

Developing Indian energy is not only in the interest of the tribes and their members, but is largely consistent with the Bush administration's emphasis on production, conservation, and ensuring long-term supply is guaranteed.

It is Congress' obligation to ensure the Nation's supply of energy is secure

and also to assist Indian tribal development and job creation in the process. To this end I am working to help ensure that tribes are brought into the fold when Congress gets serious about energy policy this fall.

I ask unanimous consent that copies of various recent news articles be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 29, 2001]

#### FALLING ENERGY PRICES COULD SPARK THE ECONOMY

(By Greg Ip)

WASHINGTON.—Energy prices, which helped drive the economy to the brink of recession, are declining and could be crucial to reviving growth.

Rising production, moderate weather and weakening demand have helped reduce prices of natural gas, gasoline and Western wholesale electricity to below year-ago levels and return inventories to a comfortable range. If sustained, the drop in prices, combined with a tax cut and lower interest rates, helps increase the likelihood of an economic recovery in coming months.

But here is the catch: Prices have dropped in part because slowing economies in the U.S. and abroad have lessened demand. A sharp rebound in growth could tighten supplies and cause prices to rise.

"It looks that the worse of the energy stocks may be behind us, in part because of growing supply and, even more important, the effects of the economic downturn are really starting to show up on the demand side," said Tom Robinson, senior director at Cambridge Energy Research Associates. "The market looks much better supplied heading into the summer and next winter than most people would have thought six months ago."

Higher energy prices, by some estimates, reduced economic growth about a percentage point in the past year by sapping consumer incomes. Spending isn't likely to fully rebound because the prices haven't returned to previous levels and because retail electric bills have yet to fully reflect the jump in wholesale costs earlier this year.

Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan yesterday blamed rising energy costs for hurting profit margins and investment as they drove up business costs between the spring of 2000 and last winter, little of which was passed on in higher prices.

The subsequent decline suggests "some easing in pressures on profit margins from energy this quarter," he told the Economic Club of Chicago. While the Fed couldn't be certain the spike in gasoline prices "is behind us . . . it is encouraging that in market economies well-publicized forecasts of crises, such as earlier concerns about gasoline price surges this summer, more often than not fail to develop."

Crude-oil prices have slipped to about \$25 a barrel from an average of \$28.63 in May and more than \$30 a year ago. But drops in other energy prices have been more striking. Consider:

Spot natural-gas prices, which rose from \$4.40 per million British thermal units a year ago to above \$10 in the winter, have since slipped to about \$3.25. Mr. Robinson estimates robust drilling activity has lifted North American production as much as 3% from a year ago, while demand has fallen as some power plants substituted cheaper fuels for gas. Combined that has dramatically boosted gas in storage from far below seasonal norms to well above.